

EVASIVE ANSWER

Governor Mount, of Indiana, Will Not Commit Himself on the Kentucky Contest.

REQUISITIONS MAY NOT BE HONORED.

Beckham's Endeavor to Be Recognized By Mount Proved a Failure When Asked For in Advance.

The Indiana Governor's Telegram Is Generally Understood to Mean That He Recognized Taylor as the Governor of Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., April 4.—Telegrams more significant than the bare wording of them might indicate passed between democratic Gov. Beckham, of this state, and Gov. Mount, of Indiana. Gov. Mount made requisition on Gov. Beckham for a warrant of arrest against Rudolph Gossman, a convict whose term in the penitentiary has ended and who is wanted for trial on a criminal charge at New Albany, Ind. The Indiana officials recently applied to the democratic officials at the penitentiary with a requisition from Gov. Mount recognizing Taylor as governor and they refused to honor the requisition. When the requisition was made on Gov. Beckham he sent a telegram to Gov. Mount asking him if he would honor a requisition if issued by him for prisoners held in Indiana. Gov. Mount answered as follows:

"Replying to your telegram of 3d instant I can not enter into any compact or agreement that shall become binding. This would be an unwarranted departure from executive practice and the law. I must reserve the right to determine each requisition on its merits."

Beckham made the following statement: "The effort in this reply to create the impression that I seek to make a compact on the subject of requisitions with Gov. Mount, is ridiculous. Of course every one understands that a requisition must be considered on its merits by a governor. My object was to discover whether Gov. Mount now recognizes Taylor or myself as governor of Kentucky. If he recognizes me as such, then his requisition to me will be considered. If he recognizes Taylor as governor then he should send his requisitions to him."

Ex-Secretary of State Charles Finlay and other suspects who are wanted in the Goebel assassination case are in Indiana, and Gov. Mount's telegrams are generally taken to mean that he will not honor any requisitions of this character unless signed by Taylor.

Beckham made a requisition on Gov. Nash, of Ohio, for warrant for Jacob Craig, who is under arrest in Cincinnati and is wanted for trial in Covington. Last week Gov. Nash declined to issue the warrant on requisition from Gov. Taylor, holding that as long as the Kentucky governorship is in contest both governors should make the requisition.

STRIKE IN PORTO RICO.

Carpenters at Work on a Pier at San Juan Compelled by a Mob to Quit Work.

San Juan de Porto Rico, April 4.—A crowd of about 500 persons gathered at a pier under construction by the E. B. Jenks Co., of New York, intimidated the native carpenters and forced 35 of them to quit work. The present rate of wages is \$1.50 for ten hours labor. The leaders of the movement demanded an eight hour day. At noon a mob of over 10,000 persons assembled and attacked the St. Thomas laborers. There were 150 policemen on duty but they made no attempt to disperse the crowd and a company of infantry was called out to preserve order. The crowd was not violent beyond beating a few men.

The agitators were headed by Santiago Iglesias, late delegate to the labor convention at New York. The laborers from St. Thomas refused to return to work, being afraid of the attacks after hours. The workmen who were satisfied and were willing to work were forced out by the so-called union laborers with the result that no natives will be engaged. The company has cabled to the United States for 25 carpenters, who will arrive on the next steamer. The pier is now protected by soldiers.

Soldiers for Seavengers.

Paris, April 4.—Although it is less than a fortnight from the day of the opening of the exposition the grounds are covered with fragments of wood-work, stones and other rubbish and the authorities have lighted upon a novel scavenging scheme. The minister of war is to send 10,000 soldiers who are being drilled for the purpose to sweep like an army through the grounds and buildings April 12, for the purpose of clearing up all the debris.

Fitzsimmons and Ruhlin to Fight.

New York, April 4.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Gus Ruhlin were matched to fight 25 rounds on a date to be selected later. Both men deposited a \$1,000 forfeit. The fight will take place before the West Chester Athletic club.

Prominent Frenchman Dead.

Paris, April 4.—M. Joseph Louis Francis Bertrand, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, is dead. He was born in 1822, and became secretary in 1874. He was a member of the French academy.

PORTO RICAN BILL

It Passes the Senate After a Prolonged Session By a Vote of 40 to 31.

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN THE DEBATE

Galleries Crowded and Hundreds of People Were Unable to Secure Standing Room There.

Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, Accused Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, of Uttering That Which Was "Unqualifiedly False."

Washington, April 4.—It was a notable day in the United States senate. It brought to a close the sharpest and most prolonged debate upon any measure since those discussed during the memorable "war congress" two years ago. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the votes were begun upon the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill and less than an hour later the measure about which there has been so much contention in and out of congress was passed by a majority of 9, the final vote being 40 to 31. Only committee amendments were adopted. It has been evident for some time that the bill would command a majority in the senate, but notwithstanding that fact, the interest in the measure both of senators and of the public has not flagged an instant. The galleries were crowded and hundreds of people filled the corridors, unable even to secure standing room in the galleries. From 11 o'clock, when the senate convened, until the hour when the voting began, advocates and opponents of the bill brilliantly and eloquently maintained their convictions, and the auditors were kept in a state of constant excitement.

The particularly notable speeches of the day were delivered by Mr. Mason, of Illinois, in opposition, and Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, who replied to a brief speech by Mr. Wellington, of Maryland. It was the Ohio senator's desire to clear up any misunderstanding or misinformation concerning the bill.

Mr. Mason's speech was argumentative, eloquent and amusing by turns, and, as it covered the entire range of the country's duties and responsibilities to what the Illinois senator sarcastically termed "our in-sular possessions," it was very interesting to his hearers.

Just before the adjournment a sensational episode occurred in which Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, accused Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, of uttering that which was "unqualifiedly false." The difficulty arose over an effort made by Mr. Lodge to have the Spooner bill made the unfinished business. This involved the displacement of the Quay case and the friends of the former senator from Pennsylvania made things exceedingly lively for half an hour.

ELECTION IN CHICAGO.

A Very Light Vote Cast, the Contests Being Chiefly Aldermanic—Gain for the Republicans.

Chicago, April 4.—A very light vote was cast at the city election. The contests were chiefly aldermanic, although in each of the various townships an assessor, collector, supervisor and clerk were chosen. The chief interest centered in the aldermanic vote. Thirty-five of these officials were chosen, the republicans securing 19 and the democrats 16. The old city council contained 32 democrats, 35 republicans and 1 independent. The new council will contain 40 republicans and 29 democrats, making an additional member of the council.

In the elections for town officers, the republicans carried the South Town, town of Hyde Park and town of Lake, while the democrats carried the North and West towns. The majorities in these cases were all small, running from 1,000 to 3,000.

In the townships outside of the city limits the republicans, as usual, made a clean sweep, electing their entire ticket.

Had No Authority.

London, April 4.—In the house of lords Lord Kinnaird asked the government to support the United States in the closing of exhibits on Sundays at the Paris exposition. The premier, Lord Salisbury, replied that the government was fully aware of the feeling in the matter, but had no shadow of authority to deal with the subject. It was entirely a question for the authorities of the exposition.

Dropped Dead When Arrested.

St. Louis, April 4.—Julius Uhlenruth, cashier of the Hyde Park Brewing Co., dropped dead at his home as a deputy sheriff was reading a warrant charging him with embezzling \$9,000. Uhlenruth, who was an old man, had been in the employ of the brewery company a long time.

Mrs. McKinley Greatly Improved.

Washington, April 4.—Mrs. McKinley, who has been confined to her room for some time on account of an attack of la grippe, is greatly improved, and for the first time in the last week or more was able to take a drive with the president.

Chinese Ministers Named.

Peking, April 4.—Kuei-Chun and Kuang-Chang, members of the Tsung li Yamen (Chinese foreign office) have been named as ministers to London and St. Petersburg, respectively.

NEWS CENSORED.

Scarcely Any Information Allowed to Be Sent From the Seat of War.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

Lord Roberts Finds It Very Difficult to Protect the Burghers Who Voluntarily Surrendered.

Mafeking Was Still Besieged on the 20th of March, and There Are Rumors That Gen. Buller Is Preparing to Advance.

London, April 4.—No news has yet been received of the expected battle between Gen. French and the Boers. There is now but a remote prospect of the recapture of the guns. This, however, is regarded as quite trifling compared with the political effects of the disaster. As the Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times remarks, Commandant Olivier's strategy in recapturing Ladybrand and Thaba Nchu was bold and even brilliant. Most of his force is composed of Free State soldiers, and the advantage gained by them will have a most disturbing effect on the mind of the Free State population.

The impossibility of effecting complete protection, for the moment, to all farmers in the south and south-east sections of the Free State is recognized at Bloemfontein. Men who surrendered under the proclamation of Lord Roberts are now being punished for the reliance they placed in the ability of the British to protect them. As the correspondent further remarked, "This is a hard fate, and every possible effort will be made to help them, but consideration for the sufferings of repentant belligerents at the hands of their fellow-countrymen can not be suffered to prejudice the military plans of Lord Roberts."

The Daily Telegraph, which takes a more humane view, says: "It is just as important to protect those burghers who have trusted in our power, and surrendered all means of defending themselves, as it is to win victories against those who are still in arms."

The Daily Chronicle, whose Cape Town correspondent joyfully predicted that the war would be over in three months, says: "In order to re-establish our position in the Free State, we need a brilliant success won on the scene of our latest reverse."

It is announced from Springfield that the censorship has again curtailed the dispatches. Therefore, important developments must be impending.

The British public is reluctant to believe that an American led the Boer forces which attacked the convoy. The Daily Chronicle says: "Reichmann may be, like some other Americans, in sympathy with the Boers. He may even have unofficially advised the Boer commandant, although this would have been exceedingly improper, but we can not think he would take the command without previously resigning his American commission." There is little news from other points. Mafeking was still besieged on March 20, and there are rumors that Gen. Buller is preparing to advance.

Rand Mines Closed Down.

London, April 4.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenco Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "It is reported here that all the Rand mines closed down last Thursday. British workmen and their countrymen in other parts of the republic are being expelled wholesale from the Transvaal. On the other hand, the Boers are so demoralized that it is impossible to induce many now on furlough to return to the front."

No One Sent Ahead.

London, April 4.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Monday, says: "Apparently there was not a man ahead of the convoy with orders to look out, but the escort trotted quietly behind and only discovered that something was wrong after half the convoy had been captured."

Milner in Cape Town.

Cape Town, April 4.—Sir Alfred Milner has returned here. Two small parties of Boers escaped from the Green Point track. One party was traced to a railway train, which was stopped and searched near Cape Town. The Boers jumped through one of the windows of the train and got away.

Boer Prisoners Sail for St. Helena.

Cape Town, April 4.—Gen. Cronje, Col. Shiel and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena.

Prominent Banker Dead.

New York, April 4.—Walter Watson, for 20 years the New York manager of the Bank of Montreal, and several times president of the St. Andrew's society, of this city, died here, after an illness of one week, of bronchial pneumonia, aged 70 years.

Fatal Trial of the Kearsarge.

Newport News, Va., April 4.—The battle ship Kearsarge went to sea again for her final acceptance trial. She will be out for 48 hours for an exhaustive test of both her turrets and seagoing qualities.

Gen. Bates Meets No Enemies.

Manila, April 4.—Gen. John C. Bates has peacefully occupied Surigao, Cagayan, Iligan and Misamis, in the island of Mindanao.

DEWEY FOR PRESIDENT.

The Admiral Announces That He Is Willing to Be a Candidate For That Important Position.

New York, April 4.—A special to the World from Washington says: "Adm. Dewey authorizes the World to announce to the American people that, after mature reflection and in response to the earnest entreaties from all parts of the country, his former decision not under any circumstances to run for the presidency is rescinded. A World correspondent saw the admiral at his home at 6 o'clock in the evening."

"Adm. Dewey said: 'I realize that the time has arrived when I must definitely define my position. When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the presidency. Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter, and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office. If the American people want me for this high office, I shall be only too willing to serve them. It is the highest honor in the gift of this nation. What citizen would refuse it? Since studying this subject I am convinced that the office of the president is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of congress. Should I be chosen for this exalted position, I would execute the laws of congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors.'"

Adm. Dewey did not state which party's nomination he would accept. The reporter asked: "On what platform will you stand?" and the admiral replied:

"I think I have said enough at this time, and possibly too much."

NOT A BOER LEADER.

War Department Officials Do Not Believe the Story About Capt. Carl Reichmann.

Washington, April 4.—War department officials do not believe the story that comes from South Africa to the effect that Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th infantry, was one of the leaders of the Boers at the last fight between the Boers and the English at the Bloemfontein water works. Adj. Gen. Corbin would not even discuss the possibility of the story being true.

Reichmann's brother officers, men who knew him well, say that it is very probable that Reichmann occupied some conspicuous point of vantage from which to view the fight, and his discovery in uniform by the British was the basis for the assumption that he was one of the Boer leaders. Reichmann was selected by Gen. Miles personally to accompany the Boer forces during the war as an observer for the United States army. The army was already represented on the British side by Capt. Slocum, and in the interest of military science it was deemed essential that an accurate idea should be had of the Boer methods of warfare, in order that conclusions might be drawn that would be useful to the United States army.

Reichmann ranks high as a scientific soldier, having been detailed with success to observe the grand maneuvers of the German army as a representative of the United States army. His colleagues in Washington declare that the officer has too much common sense to be led into a violation of his orders in the manner described; for if he actually threw in his lot with the Boers in attacking the British, he violated the rules of war and committed a very grave offense under the army regulations.

One Thousand Men Out.

Watertown, N. Y., April 4.—The entire plant of the New York Air Brake Co. is tied up on account of a misunderstanding between the company and its laborers. One thousand men are out of work. The men submitted a proposition to the company asking a reference to the state board of arbitration. The company replied, "We have nothing to arbitrate." It is stated that the company will close its plant for three months.

Complained to the President.

Savannah, Ga., April 4.—The United States grand jury in a special presentment asked that congress be memorialized so that delays that have occurred in the Greene and Gaynor conspiracy may be avoided in the future. Judge Speer commended the action of the jury and said from the bench that he had complained to the president as long ago as last December at the unusual delay in this famous case.

Davis' Resignation Accepted.

Washington, April 4.—The resignation of Mr. Webster Davis as assistant secretary of the interior was accepted by Secretary Hitchcock by decision of the president. The resignation, it is understood, was sent directly to the president by Mr. Davis, but was referred to the secretary of the interior to be accepted by him in the regular course.

Broke Jail and Escaped.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 4.—David Payne, deputy United States marshal, who is charged with the assassination of David and Miles Woods near Ducktown, several weeks ago, broke jail at Benton and made his escape. Payne is a prominent man of Polk county, Tenn.

Capt. Sigbee Banqueted.

St. Paul, Minn., April 4.—Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., was the guest of honor at a banquet at the Ryan hotel. The famous commander was given a rousing reception.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The state bank of Cambridge, Neb., has closed its doors, caused by an accumulation of bad paper.

An explosion in one of the Dupont powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., blew the roof off the mill, but no one was hurt.

The next annual convention of the National Prison association will be held in Cleveland, O., September 22 to 27, inclusive.

Gov. Poynter, of Nebraska, has issued an appeal to the people of that state asking for contributions to aid the starving of India.

While discussing politics in Charles Baxter's saloon in Springfield, Ill., John Vieira fatally shot Thomas McManus. Vieira was arrested.

Four thousand coal miners in the Mercer district in Pennsylvania, are on a strike for an increase of 9 1/2 cents per ton in the mining rate.

Dielmann & Lincke, of New York city, manufacturers of piano cases, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$71,346; assets, \$18,673.

The keel of the first of the two mammoth passenger steamships to be built by the Cramp Shipbuilding Co. for the American line was laid in Philadelphia.

The 200 miners employed at the Harrisburg and Ledford mines, in Saline county, Illinois, have struck because the mine owners have refused to pay the 48-cent scale.

The treasury department paid to the republic of Mexico \$400,000 to refund the amount paid by Mexico more than 20 years ago upon an award against that country on the Weil and Abra claim.

The three-story brick building in Chicago occupied by the sash, door and blind factory of the E. J. Davis Manufacturing Co. and two small concerns, was destroyed by fire. Total loss, \$50,000.

TUESDAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Aguinaldo is in Singapore. The papers there published short interviews with him.

Hon. John Dalzell was renominated for congress in the 22d district of Pennsylvania.

A delayed telegram says Gen. French almost wiped out a strong command of Boers coming from Ladybrand.

Capt. Reichman, of the United States army, is said to have commanded the Boers at the Bushman's Kop ambush.

Miners to the number of 20,000 are idle in the Pittsburgh district, and if the strike continues for a week longer every mill in the district will be compelled to shut down for lack of coal.

Fuller news of the disaster to the British army near Sannas Post does not tend to improve matters from an English point of view. The U battery of the Royal Horse artillery was suddenly surrounded and captured.

At Palisa Pass a detachment of Filipinos attempted to ambush 15 Americans. The latter, after a heroic fight in the face of great odds, defeated the enemy. Sixty-five of them surrendered to seven Americans.

Dewey's Collection of Trophies.

Washington, April 4.—Adm. Dewey has decided to deposit his entire collection of trophies in the National museum, including the sword presented to him by congress and the great loving cup procured by popular subscription. His object in so doing is to give the public an opportunity to view the collection, which is one of great value and interest.

Death of a Professor.

Nashville, Tenn., April 4.—Prof. A. D. Wharton, a member of the state text book commission, died at his home in this city. During the civil war he was a lieutenant in the confederate army and at one time a classmate of Rear Adm. Schley at Annapolis. He commanded one of the ships sunk by Farragut in the battle of Mobile Bay.

Pioneer of California Dead.

San Francisco, April 4.—David J. Staples, a pioneer of California, and for 33 years president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., died, aged 76 years. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president.

Only a British Invention.

Berlin, April 4.—The statement that Russia is intriguing against the Baghdad railroad are branded in government circles as a British invention.

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, April 3.

FLOUR—Spring fancy, \$3.10@3.25; spring family, \$2.95@3.05; spring patent, \$3.70@3.90; winter fancy, \$3.15@3.25; winter family, \$2.50@2.80; winter patent, \$3.40@3.70; extra, \$3.05@3.25; low grade, \$1.75@1.95.

GRAIN—Wheat: Sales: No. 2 red at 72 1/2¢ on track. Corn: Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 41¢; do, 41 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, track, 41 1/2¢. Oats: Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 20 1/2¢. Rye: Sales: No. 1 northwestern, to arrive, 63 1/2¢.

LIVE STOCK—Hogs: Select butchers, \$5.30@5.35; fair to good packers \$5.25@5.30; fair to good light, \$4.95@5.20; common and roughs, \$4.50@5.15. Cattle: Fair to good shippers, \$4.35@4.50; fair to medium butchers, \$4.30@4.40; good, \$4.30@4.40. Sheep: Extras, \$6; common to choice, \$5.50@5.90; common to fair, \$4.25@5.25. Lambs: Extras, \$7; good to choice, \$6.50@6.90; common to fair, \$4@6.25. Veal Calves: Fair to good light, \$5.50@6.50; common and large, \$3.50@5.35.



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KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;
DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS;
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RAILWAY TIMECARDS.

L. & N. Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD.

| Leaves | MAYSVILLE DIVISION. | Arrives |
|------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 8:35 a.m. | Frankfort | 9:45 a.m. |
| 12:15 p.m. | Frankfort | 2:30 p.m. |
| 4:15 p.m. | Frankfort | 5:30 p.m. |
| 8:15 p.m. | Frankfort | 9:15 p.m. |

AD. Trains daily except Sunday.

ARRIVALS AT MAYSVILLE:

| Leaves | Frankfort, Georgetown, Carlisle and Maysville. | Arrives |
|------------|--|-----------|
| 8:15 a.m. | East | 9:45 a.m. |
| 12:15 p.m. | East | 2:30 p.m. |
| 4:15 p.m. | East | 5:30 p.m. |
| 8:15 p.m. | East | 9:15 p.m. |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FRANKFORT AND CINCINNATI RAILWAY.

| Read Towns | V. A. FARRIS and R. C. Read | Read Towns |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Frankfort | Frankfort | Frankfort |
| Cincinnati | Cincinnati | Cincinnati |

VANDERBILT SYSTEM.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Tickets on sale at the C. and O. Station in this city for all points on this road. Hours of arrival and departure are at Cincinnati.

B. & O. S. W. Ry.

ALL THE WAY THROUGH

| Leaves | CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND PEORIA DIVISION. | Arrives |
|------------|---|------------|
| 8:30 a.m. | Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria. | 9:30 p.m. |
| 11:10 p.m. | Chicago Special. | 9:30 p.m. |
| 8:30 p.m. | St. Louis, Peoria. | 9:30 p.m. |
| 12:30 a.m. | Indianapolis. | 11:30 p.m. |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

| Leaves | OHIO DIVISION. TRAINS EAST. | Arrives |
|------------|--|-----------|
| 8:15 a.m. | Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York. | 7:30 p.m. |
| 12:15 p.m. | Philadelphia, New York. | 5:15 p.m. |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

| Leaves | MISSISSIPPI DIVISION. SOUTH, WEST, SOUTH WEST. | Arrives |
|------------|--|------------|
| 8:30 a.m. | St. Louis. | 9:30 p.m. |
| 11:30 a.m. | St. Louis. | 7:30 p.m. |
| 8:30 p.m. | St. Louis and Louisville. | 9:30 p.m. |
| 11:30 p.m. | Louisville and Jeffersonville. | 9:30 p.m. |
| 8:30 p.m. | Louisville, Mem., New Orleans. | 11:15 a.m. |
| 9:30 p.m. | Louisville. | 9:30 p.m. |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.